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# Occupational Employment and Wages in Albuquerque, May 2016

Workers in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$22.08 in May 2016, about 7 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.86, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were lower than their respective national averages in 15 of the 22 major occupational groups, including legal; construction and extraction; and management. Albuquerque's architecture and engineering group, with average hourly wages of \$44.67, was the only local group to have wages that were significantly higher than the corresponding national average of \$40.53.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 9 of the 22 occupational groups, including architecture and engineering; personal care and service; and healthcare practitioners and technical. Conversely, employment shares were significantly below their national representation in six groups, including production; transportation and material moving; and computer and mathematical. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016

	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage			
Major occupational group	United States			United States	Albuquerque, NM		Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0		\$23.86	\$22.08	*	-7
Management	5.1	5.0		56.74	47.38	*	-16
Business and financial operations	5.2	5.1		36.09	31.82	*	-12
Computer and mathematical	3.0	2.4	*	42.25	37.06	*	-12
Architecture and engineering	1.8	3.4	*	40.53	44.67	*	10
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	1.0	*	35.06	35.10		0
Community and social service	1.4	1.6	*	22.69	21.24	*	-6
Legal	0.8	0.9	*	50.95	35.85	*	-30
Education, training, and library	6.2	5.7	*	26.21	24.97		-5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.4		28.07	23.89		-15
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	6.9	*	38.06	38.30		1
Healthcare support	2.9	3.7	*	14.65	13.93	*	-5
Protective service	2.4	2.8		22.03	18.51	*	-16
Food preparation and serving related	9.2	9.8	*	11.47	10.35	*	-10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	3.1		13.47	11.31	*	-16
Personal care and service	3.2	4.6	*	12.74	11.35	*	-11
Sales and related	10.4	10.1		19.50	16.33	*	-16
Office and administrative support	15.7	15.8		17.91	16.94	*	-5
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1	*	13.37	13.05		-2

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016 - Continued

	Percer	t of total emplo	oyment	Mean hourly wage			
Major occupational group	United States	Albuquerque, NM		United States	Albuquerque, NM		Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
Construction and extraction	4.0	4.7	*	23.51	19.05	*	-19
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.6	*	22.45	20.48	*	-9
Production	6.5	3.0	*	17.88	16.52	*	-8
Transportation and material moving	6.9	5.4	*	17.34	16.44		-5

#### Footnotes:

One occupational group—architecture and engineering—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Albuquerque had 12,970 jobs in architecture and engineering, accounting for 3.4 percent of local area employment, nearly double the 1.8-percent national share. As noted, the local average hourly wage for this occupational group was \$44.67, significantly above the national average of \$40.53.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the architecture and engineering group included electrical engineers (1,730), mechanical engineers (970), and electrical and electronics engineering technicians (790). Among the higher-paying jobs were electronics engineers, except computer, as well as mechanical engineers, with mean hourly wages of \$54.88 and \$53.95, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were civil engineering technicians (\$20.37) and surveying and mapping technicians (\$21.68). (Detailed occupational data for the architecture and engineering group are presented in table 1: for a complete listing of all occupations go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\_10740.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Albuquerque metropolitan area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the architecture and engineering group. For instance, aerospace engineering and operations technicians were employed at 5.2 times the national rate in Albuquerque, and nuclear engineers, at 4.6 times the U.S. average. Local electrical engineers also had a high location quotient, at 3.5 times the national rate. The Albuquerque location quotients for these three particular occupations were among the highest in all metropolitan areas in the nation. On the other hand, civil engineering technicians had a location quotient of 1.0 in Albuquerque, indicating that this occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions.

<sup>(1)</sup> A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

Note: \* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

### **Notes**

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

## **Technical Note**

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2016 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, and November 2013. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 73 percent based on establishments and 69 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,984 establishments with a response rate of 77 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2016 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

# Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia Counties in New Mexico.

#### Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southwest. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes\_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2016

	Employ	ment	Mean wages		
Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	Level <sup>(2)</sup>	Location quotient <sup>(3)</sup>	Hourly	Annual <sup>(4)</sup>	
Architecture and engineering occupations	12,970	1.9	\$44.67	\$92,900	
Architects, except landscape and naval	350	1.3	33.22	69,100	
Landscape architects	(5)	(5)	18.14	37,740	
Cartographers and photogrammetrists	40	1.2	32.71	68,030	
Surveyors	130	1.1	31.51	65,550	
Aerospace engineers	550	3.0	52.73	109,670	
Biomedical engineers	(5)	(5)	48.56	101,000	
Chemical engineers	70	0.8	53.76	111,830	
Civil engineers	720	0.9	43.03	89,510	
Electrical engineers	1,730	3.5	46.61	96,950	
Electronics engineers, except computer	690	1.9	54.88	114,150	
Environmental engineers	270	1.9	45.78	95,230	
Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors	90	1.3	40.05	83,300	
Industrial engineers	(5)	(5)	44.20	91,950	
Mechanical engineers	970	1.3	53.95	112,210	
Nuclear engineers	220	4.6	(5)	(5)	
Engineers, all other	1,130	3.4	51.63	107,380	
Architectural and civil drafters	310	1.2	24.55	51,060	
Electrical and electronics drafters	190	2.7	34.44	71,630	
Mechanical drafters	70	0.4	29.40	61,160	
Aerospace engineering and operations technicians	170	5.2	29.73	61,850	
Civil engineering technicians	200	1.0	20.37	42,360	
Electrical and electronics engineering technicians	790	2.2	27.02	56,190	
Environmental engineering technicians	60	1.4	23.22	48,290	
Industrial engineering technicians	(5)	(5)	27.02	56,210	
Mechanical engineering technicians	60	0.5	33.09	68,830	
Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other	960	4.8	32.96	68,550	
Surveying and mapping technicians	180	1.2	21.68	45,100	

#### Footnotes

<sup>(1)</sup> For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\_10740.htm (2) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

<sup>(3)</sup> The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

<sup>(4)</sup> Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

<sup>(5)</sup> Estimates not released.